ng and therefore --Senator McDonald-I want you to do the swear-

ing, and not the arguing, sir. Senator McDonald put the question again, and Senator Hoar rose to a point of order. Both he and Senator Blair insisted that the witness was answering fairly, and a discussion cusued in which each member of the committee took part. It resulted in Mr. Davenport being allowed to answer the question in his own way, and he then said :

If it were a single case I should not interfere with the person; if there were a thousand such cases I should, because I should consider a thousand such cases the best evidence of fraud on the part of the Court.

Senator McDonald-And in a case like that of Coleman, where Judge Blatchford held that the record was sufficient, what would you do if the per son voted on such papers ?

Mr. Davenport-If he was brought before me on proper complaint I should lock him up. Senator McDonald-If I was in the case I should

certainly sue you for false imprisonment. Mr. Davenport-I have been waiting for somebody to do that. Somebody tried it, but had to pay

his own costs.

Senator McDonald-Don't put that down, Mr. Stenographer.

Senator Wallace (impatiently)-Now, Mr. Daven port, let us go on with your testimony.

Mr Davenport proceeded to show, by a decision of Judge Pratt, that the testimony showing five years' residence must be taken in open Court by an oral examination of the witness, previously prepared affidavits not being in evidence. In these cases in 1868 no record was taken by the Court. On the minutes of the Supreme Court six names appeared during the month of October up to October 6. On the next day the Court adjourned, and not a line appeared on the minutes in regard to the other 18,818 persons. Mr Davenport was interrupted in his legal quotations to show that a Court record was necessary by Senator McDonald. He replied that he was simply stating the authority under which he acted. Senator McDonald did not see any need for it and complained that he could

not tell when the witness was reading and when he was commenting. Senator Blair-I can tell. Mr. Davenport, pray

Mr. Davenport quoted several authorities, showing the necessity of Court decisions being recorded in naturalization cases, and said that in the Superior Court in this city the records were kept in 1844 and down to 1858, but when the naturalizations began on a large scale the clerks abandoned the custom because it was a little trouble; and not until 1872 or 1873 did they resume the practice of recording the minutes of the Court, Judge Blatchford. although expressing the opinion that where the applications were upon the files, and it had been the custom of the Court to treat these files as records, they should be treated as records, yet admitted that such records might be impeached.

MORE INTERRUPTIONS.

Senator McDonald-Who are you swearing by Mr. Davenport-I am speaking of Judge Blatch-

ford. A short discussion ensued, in the course of which Senator Hoar said:

If it be true that there were some 60,000 of thes naturalization papers, that were void and bogus all through, that they were obtained by a mere sham, It is not necessary, perhaps, in this distance of time, to consider if there was a mistake as to the quality or character of the record. I do not think It necessary to spend so much time on this point. Mr. Davenport has given his reasons.

Senator Blair (to Mr. Davenport)-If this is a silly Investigation, do you consider yourseif responsible

Senator Hoar-No, I think that is not a fair question

Senator McDonald-Let him answer the question. Senator Blair-You do not bear in mind that this has been stated in evidence. I merely asked him if he was responsible for this investigation in any

Senator Hoar-The witness was giving his reasons for the action taken by him, and it seems to me something like the case where connsel went into Court with twenty reasons why his client would not appear. The first was that his client was dead. Senator Blair—In this case the Judge does not seem to be satisfied. SOME EFFECT OF THE FRAUDS.

Senator Hoar-Well, the American people are the judges, and they appear to be satisfied. When the American people see that in the great city of Newin the year 1876 its vast electoral vote was determined, and the electoral vote of several other States neutralized by a pretended naturalization of 60,000 yoters who never went into court, did not exist, did not have any witnesses in many cases, I do not think they will trouble their heads much about those other reasons.

Senator McDonald—I do not admit that 60,000 persons were naturalized franchisative.

Senator McDonald—I do not admit that CO,000
persons were naturalized fraudulently.
Senator Hoar—The additional fact is that Brother
McDonald does not admit that the American people
bave the right to be a judge in the matter.
Senator McDonald—The additional statement is
that this statement has not much foundation to rest
upon.

Senator Wallace—That fraud, which everybody admits, has been made the vehicle to destroy tens of

ousands of votes since. This little tilt having ended, Mr. Davenport was allowed to proceed with his citation of authorities, but in a short time Senator Blair interrupted with a question as to his opinion of the naturalization papers of 1868, in regard to which warrants had

een issued.

Mr. Davonport—I believed then that they were raudulent and void, and I still believe the same.

Senator Blair—Are there any of those papers still

Senator Biar—Are there any of those papers still
Mr. Davenport—There are, and during the coming
Presidential election, I intend pursuing the same
course in regard to them as I did in 1878. The
holders of them have received the fullest kind of
hotice, and I do not believe there is any voter on
an 1868 paper who does not believe that the validity
of this paper is questioned. Their validity was first
questioned in 1868, and the holders have been fretentity, warned since by publication in the papers, questioned in 1868, and the honors have occupantly warned since by publication in the papers, by official notification, by challenges, by personal notices to the holders, and by the various investigations which have followed my actions.

A FEW FACIS AND FIGURES.

I have here some facts in regard to naturalization from the year 1856 to 1876, as follows:

Year.	No. natur- alized.	Year.	No. naturalized.	Year.	No. natur- alized.
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861	16,516 8,998 6,975 7,649 3,564 11,058 2,417	1864 1865 1867 1868	2,641 	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	4,047 3,528 9,965 4,197 4,752 4,907 10,830

"There have been about 7,000 since," added Mr. Davenport.
Sepator Blair-Have you any statistics showing

the ratio of foreign population and increase of naturalized citizens?

Mr. Davesport—I have the emigration statistics from 1847 to 1876, but there is nothing to indicate

Mr. Davesport—I have there is nothing to indicate what became of the immigrants.

Senator Blair—Have you read the testimony of Mr. Boese, the clerk of the Superior Court, and have you any statement to make in regard to it?

Mr. Davenport—Well, he takes the State census of 1875, and tries to show that it is correct. There are no means by which they can make it correct. A committee was appointed by the Legislature, and the members went over it with me, in the office of the Secretary of State. We found that the census, the members went over it with me, in the office of the Secretary of State. We found that the census, so far as the population was concerned, was fair; but owing to the suppidity and carelessness of the enumerators, so far as voters and aliens were concerned, it was grossly wrong. For instance, in my own house it gives myself, my wife and four children, and three female servants all as voters, in the house of Mr. Howard, jeweller, at Fifth-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st, they had all his children, his wife and his servants down as voters. I instance these as individual cases, but there were many others in the Murray Hill and Fithave, districts. The only way in which they could correct this, which they endeavored to do, was by striking out the women and children, but

could correct this, which they endeavored to do, was by striking out the women and children, but then they had no means of distinguishing which of the men were aliens and which were voters. The statement gave 232,252 voters and 141,000 aliens. In 1876 there could not have been over 194,546 voters. There are not at this time 230,000 voters in the County of New-York.

The same person refers to emigration as being the reason why naturalization was larger in 1868 than before, but he entirely overlooks the fact that no person who came here after 1863 could be naturalized in 1868; and that in that year the smigration had fallen from 183,000 down to 8,000. He also says that many persons did not want to get naturalized during the years of the war, and that these came in for naturalization in 1868. To these came in for naturalization in 1868. To that I answer that there had not been, prior to 1866, in any year, not a Presidential year,

over 9,000 persons naturalized. Both 1866 and 1867 ran up very high—13,040 and 15,486—nearly double what had been the average of any Presidential year prior to that. This shows to what extent those who had neglected to naturalize in previous years increased the number of that year.

MR. DAVENPORT'S JURISDICTION. Senator Blair-What does your district comprise? Mr. Davenport-The district runs on both sides the river from here to Albany County. The city of New-York alone had a population in 1876 of 1,100,000, of which 44½ per cent are of foreign birth. Some idea of the density of the population may be obtained from the fact that one-haif of the entire population was between the Battery and Fourteenth-st., a territory of only 2,400 acres. The national census of 1870 showed a population in the Sixth Ward of 21,153, of which 17,128, or 81 per cent, lived in tenement houses. Of the 95,411 residents in the Seventeenth Ward, 72,344, or 70 \$2,00, found their homes in similar dwellings. There were only fourteen cities in the whole United States in 1875 that had a larger population than that ward.

Senator Hoar—What was the majority for the Democratic party in the State of New York in the Presidential year of 1868?

Mr. Davenport—The total Democratic vote was 429,883; the total Republican vote 419,883, making the Democratic majority in this county was 60,554.

Senator Hoar—What was the number of those who voted on these fraudulent naturalization papers, in your opinion?

Mr. Davenport—In the neighberhood of 40,000 The others voted in various countes in his State, in the State of New-Jersey, Connecticut, and in 1.100,000, of which 4412 per cent are of foreign

the others voted in various counties in this State, in the State of New-Jersey, Connecticut, and in Pennsylvania. Of the number of naturalization papers actually issued in that year, only about 4,500 claimed to live outside the County of New-York.

nator McDonald-Then there were about 37,574

Senator McDonald—Then there were about or of those who had been naturalized, according to the records of the Court, who appear to have been residents of the City of New-York?

Mr. Davenport—Who appear to have been.
Senator McDonald—How many naturalization papers nearing the seal of the Court, in excess of the number upon the records of the Court, were there issued that year?

Mr. Davenport—About 18,000. The Supreme

ther issued that year?

Mr. Daveuport-About 18,000. The Subreme Court alone issued 39,000 certified blanks, of which 18,824 were used. Of these I have seen about 4,000 or 5,000 personally. The papers were issued in blank, with no name to them. They were not naturalization papers legally, but they were used as such. Of these blanks, with the names filled in so as to complete the certificate by which the person might register, I have seen about 100. They were seized by the police on the complaint of Republicans. They were not used, but they were given out for use.

the police on the complaint of Republicans. They were not used, but they were given out for use. Senator Hoar—Where were they seized?

Mr. Davenport—Frey were found in a bar-room secreted behind a mirror, where they were waiting for transportation to Connecticut.
Senator McDonald—then they were not used?

Mr. Davenport—Not that particular lot. There were about 3,000 of them.
Senator McDonald them asked how many mere of these certificates Mr. Davenport knew of, of his own knowledge, and asked if he would state any after fact, within his own knowledge, in connection with this large issue of certificates. Mr. Davenport repeated the number he had seen, and said that he knew of large numbers of others that were issued; but this knowledge did not suit the Senator and the Committee discussed at length what was evidence within the witness' knowledge. The original question became so belogged in the discussion that Mr. Davenport said he could not understand it. Senator Blair, although disclaiming a reputation for any natural or required stupidity yet failed to see the point. Senator McDonald persisted, however, and having at length obtaining the admission from Mr. Davenport that the facts stated by him were within his own knowledge, the cross-examination was then proceeded with. In the course of this Mr. Davenport said it was unusual for judges to sit at night, but he had known it to be done before. In the instance Judge Barnard sat all night, which was something more than runsual.

Senator McDonald—In the interests of those who were making applications?

Mr. Davenport—I do not know. I believe it was solely in the interests of the Democratic party. I do not think he know or cared anything about the applicants.

Senator McDonald (very savagely)—And that has been the atmulation.

senator McDonald (very savagely)-And that has

Senator McDonald (very savagely)—And that has been the stimulating cause of your activity in the whole matter, has it not?

Mr. Davenport (very quietly)—It has not. I have dealt with everybody in this matter entirely fairly. Senator McDonald—You are free from party spirit, I suppose, and yet you assume, with District-Attorney Bliss, that 98 per cent of those naturalization papers were held by Democrats and 2 per cent by Republicans.

THE WITNESS TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF. Senator Hoar objected to questions which were simply comments upon the present or other witnesses, but Mr. Davenport cooly answered the question. Of the papers secured in 1868, he said, and held by voters in 1878, about 75 per cent were as-

beld by voters in 1878, about 75 per cent were assumed to be Democratic and 25 per cent Republican. But all the naturalization papers issued in 1868 were to Democratic applicants, with the exception of about 2,800. He believed most of these were naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, where naturalization was honestly conducted.

The witness was then cross-examined as to his connection with the Republican party in 1868, and as to the number of warrants he issued, the number served, and the number of persons held for appearance at court. To the last question he replied: "They were all held. I did not go through the farce of arresting people on purpose to discharge them." In regard to the comparatively small number who were judicted he explained that at the re-

them." In regard to the comparatively small number who were indicted he explained that at the request of the Attorney-General he took only specimen cases on certain specific points.

Senator McDonaid—It, seems that you issued 3,100 warrants; about 600 were served, and only some forty persons were indicted, and, so far as you know, there were no convictions?

Mr. Davenport—I know that indictments were critered in forty cases and that in twenty cases

ordered in forty cases, and that in twenty cases they were found. And that is not all, for the Grand Jury made a presentment on the subject in which they condemned this naturalization scheme very

strongly.
Senator McDonald-Yes, I see you know all about that presentment, but nothing about the indict-

ments.

Mr. Davenport—I know of that because I was clerk of the court, and was requested by the Grand Jury to forward their presentment to Congress. THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.
At this point—half-past 1—the committee took :

recess for half an hour. The afternoon session was comparatively dull. Senator Hoar went away early, and started for his home in Massachusetts' Senator McDonald—Then you assumed that every man who registered on papers obtained in 1868 had registered on fraudulent papers?

Mr. Davenport—I assumed that to some extent.
He was then questioned as to the opinion daligned by Lodon Blackers. comparatively duil. Senator Hoar went away

Mr. Davenport—I assumed that to some extent.

He was then questioned as to the opinion delivered by Judge Blatchford, in which the Court index was held to be a sufficient record.

"What is your opinion of Judge Blatchford's decision f" asked the Senator, after several questions

unon the point.

Mr. Daveuport—I am not here to criticise Judge Blatchford.

Senator McDonald—You have certainly insinuated that Judge Barnard and Judge McCunn acted fraudulently.

Mr. Davenport—I don't insinuate anything of the kind. I say they did.

Senator McDonald—I ask you now whether, be

Mr. Davenport—I don't institute anything of the kind. I say they did.

Senator McDonald—I ask you now whether, be their conduct fraudulent or otherwise, could it be set up to impeach the record they made f
Mr. Davenport—That I did not state.

Senator McDonald—Why do you attack the re-

Senator McDonald—Wny do you attack the record, then?

Mr. Davenport—I do so on the ground of fraud.
Senator McDonald—On the part of the Judges?

Mr. Davenport—I did not say that. I said on an act of fraud because it was fraud from beginning to end. I did not make use of the statement that they had acted fraudulently in the connection you assume that I did. I made that statement by itself.

Senator McDonald—You certainly have undertaken to charge them with having issued fraudulent naturalization papers, without having examined the persons in court, and without having examined the winesses upon whose evidence the papers were issued.

papers were issued.
Mr. Davenport—Yes, sir.
Senator McDonald—Now, what is your charge against them f What is your opinion of the sub-

ject f
Senator Blair remarked that fortunately for the
Democrats the witness was not called upon to give
that. Senator McDonald did not see why the witness should not state it, as he was allowed to give
elaborate legal arguments by the hour together.
Senator Wallace turning from from the letter-writing
that he appropried all by attention suggested that as Senator Wallace, turning from from the letter-writing that had engrossed all his attention, suggested that as they appeared to have got into a sort of corner, they should adjourn in order to give Mr. Davenport a chance to freshen up.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Davenport will then

take the stand again, and there are two other wit-nesses to be examined. The committee hope to close the investigation by Monday evening.

CAPTAIN PAYNE ARRESTED.

TWENTY-TWO OF HIS FOLLOWERS TAKEN WITH HIM -WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THEM ! WASHINGTON, July 17 .- General Pope telegraphed to the War Department this morning the arrest

of Payne and twenty-two of his followers, and asked for

Am I to understand that the Government wishes this gang turned over to the United States Marshal at Fort Smith, Ark., for trial!

The Secretary of War will order the delivery of Payne and his men to the civil authorities for safe custody, and in the meantime, as some new questions are involved in the case, the matter will be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the mode of civil prosecu-tion to be instituted against them.

SCENES IN THE RUE DE SEVRES. STRANGE COMPANY WHICH SAT UP ALL NIGHT TO AWAIT THE POLICE-PERPLEXITIES OF M. CLE-MENT-SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE POLITICIANS WHO KEPT WATCH WITH THE JESUIT FATHERS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, July 2 .- As the expulsion of the Jesuits from their non-scholastic establishments, with the circumstances under which it was conducted, is known to the whole newspaper reading world of America, I have now only to comment upon it. The first observation I have to make is the stelld indifference with which Provincial France witnessed the execution of the decrees. So far there has not been a feverish symptom in any of the towns, except Paris, in which the Government has proceeded against the Jesuits. Even in the Catholic Sarthe, at Brest, which has just returned an Ultramontanist bishop to the Chamber, at Clermont. in Auvergne, and at Vals, in the poverty-stricken and mountainous Ardeches the spirit of religious fanaticism has not been aroused by the action taker on Wednesday morning at daybreak by the police authorities. The provincial Frenchman and Frenchwoman are satisfied with their parish priest and mistrust the religious orders.

The second remark which suggests itself is the intimate union which the execution of the decrees has revealed, between the aristocracy, the plutoeracy, the upper strate of the Army and Navy and Ultramontanism. It has come out that Seca-tors and Deputies of the Right are what is called offiliated to the Jesuits-that is to say, bound to them by a vow of obedience to the General of the Order, and are co-proprietors of their houses in Paris and the Provinces. Many these political men are reputed to be devout. Others are just the contrary, and are notorious lovers of the pleasures and amusements which this world's fair of vanities affords them. It was these legislators, with a following of gilded youth and gommeux, who sat up all night with the fathers of the Rue de Sevres to await Police Officer Clement, whom it was known M. Andrieux had charged to execute the decrees in the Department of the Seine. As to feminine sympathizers, they mostly belong to the gay and fashionable world. Princess Czartoryska's by no means pretty face was terribly disfigured with weeping at the farewell Tuesday service. The Duchesse d' Alencon prayed and wept beside her. Nearer the door there were Baroness Sammaggy, who is too intimate with Don Carlos, and Elise, the circus-riding favorite of the Empress of Austria. Dames des Halles made default. The Jesuits never believed in universal suffrage. They have those whom they courted, but they have no hold on the people,

I have often admired the readiness with which

the bullion of passing events is coined into chansons by the French brain. The scaling up of the chapel belonging to the Jesuits in the Rue de Sevres has already been the occasion for chansons comic, ribald gay, ironical and droll. When M. Clement was about to fix on the doors of the place of worship there the red wax and seals of the Prefecture de Police, Father Piton said to him: "If you do that you will incur the penalty of major excommunication. God in the Sacred Host is lying upon the altar. Perversity could not surely be pushed to the degree of making his Divine Majesty a prisoner." Police Officer Clement answered that he had his orders, and simply obeyed them. It was then proposed to withdraw the Corpus Christi and take it in procession to the Church of St. Sulpice MM. Bandry d'Asson, Keller Chesnelong, Carayon, Latour de Ravignan de Ker-Kolb Bernard, Erooul and other Senators and Deputies who had watched with the Jesuits of the Rue de Sevres through the long hours of Tuesday night, through the short hours of Wednesday morning on which, at 4 o'clock, the decrees were executed, prged Father Piton to do this. If he did, they, as inviolable deputies, would form the bodyguard of the priest bearing the Host. M. Clement, fearing a riot, again looked at his warrant, which commanded him, not only to seal up the chapel, but the objects of cult and church furniture it contained. He held that the consecrated wafer was an object of cult, and decided that it should remain where it was. Thereupon a wail of sorrow and impotent anger was uttered by the Deputies, Senators, ex-Ministers of the Empire, and the Duke de Broglie, M. Baudry d'Asson, the madcap of the Extreme Right, who is always coming into collision with Gambetta's authority in the Chamber, said: "Fie upon you, you wretches; you are going to celebrate a few days hence the taking of the Bastile, and there you are, in virtue of a lettre de cachet of that fellow Indrieux, about to embastiller our God!" I report textually. Embastiller means to cast into jail. Chesnelong, who is one of the civil corporation which owns the Jesuit houses in Paris, improved the occasion to make a little speech on the New Resurrection. The Divine Presence-I add nothing to his words-was, by the will of Gambetta, acting through Andrieux and Police Officer Clément, in a sepulchre. But it would issue in its glory and its might from its temporary prison, and crush Radicalism and Atheism. This is why there are so many chansons about the sealing up of the Jesuits Central Chapel at the Rue de Sevres. Father Piton's name lends to the comicality of the incident, such as it presents itself to the irreverent Bonlevardier's brain. Piton means "little tee." The orthography of this priest's name is, I find, wrongly given in the English newspapers.

Now for a paragraph or two about the political nen who kept watch and ward with the Jesuits at the Rue de Sevres. M. Baudry d' Asson was born to great fortune and to greater luck. He is not yet middle-aged, is handsome, blond, manly, of sanguine temperament, sensible enough in conversation, but mad as a March hare when excited. He went to school at Poitiers, and then at Vausirard. M. Baudry d'Asson's packs of wolf, stag and boar hounes have carried off the highest medals at dog exhibitions, and are said to be the finest in Europe. Their master, who is only on one side of old nobility, is a thoroughly good fellow, and liked by his political foes in the Chamber. He is fond of anything resembling glory, and if he cannot be famous, his instinct leads him to make a noise. Very proud he is whenever he runs into collision as an obstructive Deputy, with the authority of Gambetta. Setting out in life he ran through a fortune of 7,000,000 of franes. He was on the brink of poverty, when three other milions, which he never expected, dropped into his hands. He is now, through the death of an uncle and aunt, who intended to disinherit him, in the enjoyment—and he does enjoy them—of 11,000,000 of franes. Wonderful lack, this!

M. Chesnelong is a pork butcher, very rich, very middle-aged, is handsome, blond, manly, of san-

M. Chesnelong is a pork butcher, very rich, very adroit, very ambitious, very serpentine, and is courted by the great men of the Reactionary party. use the word "great" in this instance to express the kind of greatness which is exclusively derived from affluence and pretensions. M. Chesnelong is from Orthez, which is in the former Principality of Bearn. Those Bearnais have been from time im memorial the most agreeably vulpine of French men. In much talking they conceal their designs. They are gay, sociable, very keen, enterprising given to flattery, and, like the fox, carry every thing they can lay hold of to their dens. Henri Quatre was a Bearnais by breeding and mental com plexion; but not a pure-blooded one, his grand-mother having been a Valois and his father a Bourbon. His mother, through whom the Kingdom of Navarre and Principality of Bearn came to him, was only a semi-Bearnias. M. de Chesnelong has all the characteristics of his race. The Protestants of Orthez deputed him to represent them at the Bor-deaux National Assembly. The Marquis de Noailles, who pronounced for the Eepablic, opposed him. He thought he was sure of the Calvinist vote. Calvinism and Bourbonism of the Legitimist hus being inimical one to the other at Orthez. But the being inimical one to the other at Orthez. But the Protestants there are strict in their morals; and M. de Noailles was—well, the husband of Madame de Noailles. She was a very clever woman and accomplished, but she had led a very fast antenuptial life and her husband had married her to get back a heritage which he threw to her in her gay youth, and watch she picked up and kept. M. Chesnelong is, with M. Lucien Brun (one of the watchers at the Rue de Sevres on Wednesday night). M. Koilb-Bernard and Baron de Kavignan, a nominal co-proprietor of the house in which he watched. He will be one of the parties to the action against the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of Police for having forced the door of premises belonging to them.

remises belonging to them.

Mr. Lucien Brun has a Spanish head of the character Murilio painted. He is a Franche Comtois, which explains his Iberian cast of physiognomy, and has practised at the Lyons bar, where all the law business of the Jesuits of the "Province of Lyons" is confided to him. M. Chesnelong is for acter Murillo painted. He is a Franche Comtois,

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS. proclaiming Henri V. King de jure and for declaring TOO ANXIOUS FOR A REWARD, him of weak intellect and incapable of proclaiming Henri V. King de jure and for declaring him of weak intellect and incapable of governing, which would enable the Orleanists to bring forward at once the Comte de Paris as Regent. He would have also put up with an Anmalian Republic. M. Lucien Brun is opposed to both expedicuts and always has been. He is one of the most vigorous speakers I ever heard. His style is strong, clear, sober and power-inlly expressive of his individual views and techings. In the National Assembly he was the chief of the Legitimists. When the Constitution was voted he retured from public life to take up again his business at the Lyons bar, which brings him a revenue of about 300,000 francs yearly. Baron de Raylgman is son of the great Jesnit orator, who, on his wife's death, quitted the bench to become "for his son's health, God's glory and the good of his fellow men, a disciple of St. Ignathus Loyola."

CUBAN PATRIOTS NOT DISMAYED.

WHY CERTAIN CHIEFS SURRENDERED. RECENT REPORTS SPREAD ABROAD BY WICKED SPANIARDS-TALKS WITH LOVERS OF CUEAN LIBERTY IN THIS CITY.

The Spanish authorities have made a great parade of the fact that certain Cuban chiefs surrendered a short time ago. It was alleged that the insurgent eaders, Guillermon, Macco and Sanchez, had become thoroughly convinced of the hopelessness of the struggle for independence, and had yielded to discretion in giv ng themselves up to the Spanish Government. On the other hand, the Cobans of this city stoutly maintain that the surrender of these three chiefs arose from a complete misunderstanding of the state of affairs in Cuba at the time, no knowledge being had by them of the arrival of General Calixto Garcia and the actions that followed, communication between the two forces being skilfully cut off by the Spaniards. S-nor lose Marti, president of the Cuban Revolucionary Committee, who was found at his house at an early hour Thursday morning, made the following explanatory

statement to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE: "The truth has recently began to be known about the intest events of the Cuban war, such as the surrender of Guillermon, Macco and Sanchez. We know very well that in spite of the mistrust entertained by certain Cubans this surrender does not jeopardize the patriot cause in the slightest degree. Nor are we without an obvious and natural explanation of this disaffection. General Garcia is not one of those persons to whem party spirit and political fanaticism lend a temperary importance and reputation. He is a able man, both in civit administration and military matters. In war he is cool, alert and always ready to attack. Defeat does not discourage him, no weaken his resolution. He loves an open engagemen in a fair field. At this moment he is extending the fiel of hostilities, sending his chiefs to those districts where peace still obtains, aithough the cause of liberation i very popular, and the inhabitants are incited to war

"The country needed just such a commander as Gar eral Garcia. Many Cubans are joloing his forces datig such is their confidence in him. That is the reason the surrender of Guillermon, Macco and Sanetez has had so little effect. Their surren ler won d have had more sig nificance if they could have taken with them all the men belonging to their commands. But of the 260 me whose capture was paraded by the Spanish Government nearly all remained in Cuba, and they returned to the insurgent ranks as soon as they aw that the war was still botly waged without Generals Guillermon and Macco. The surrender would have had great importance had it resulted from reasons generaily and vitally affecting the pairiot cause. But we re new certain that the reasons of the surrender were, first, the undentable ability with which the Spaniards kept apart the forces of Guillermon from those of Garin, and, secondly, the purposes of certain well-known o the war, for the moment when Guillermon and

Lumbano Sanchez, his isolation and his ig itias. The Cubans in the United States have recognized the fact that there is no reason to apprehend evil consenences resulting from the last surrender, and they are uletly and persistently doing all they can in their auxiliary work for the cause of Cuban independence." The following facts were obtained later from Senoraza, a member of the commutate:

"A letter has just been received from Cuba which mishes some news. General Cabaxio Garcia had an engineer at Loe Diablos, Manzanith, in which he killed and content in charge of a

consists some news. General Central, it which he killed two guerilias and routed a corps in charge of a convoy. Cechis Gonzales has been beirayed by one of the Aroncibias to Captain Loma, of the Civil Guard, who killed him by burning the building in which he was lying sick. General Calixio Garcia has appointed Colonel José Medina Pradente to the command of the District of Santiago de Cuba. Brigadher Fouseca has taken charge of Baracoa, and Colonel David Johoson has been sent to command the invading forces of Camagney. Several prominent officers in the late revadulton will join him upon his arrival. General Garcia has his headquarters in Manzanilla, where he recently burned the village of Guisa and took a large quantity of stores.

"From the Department of Las Villas we have some particulars. General Carrillo, commander of the dis-

"From the Department of Las Villas we have some particulars. General Carrillo, commander of the district of Las Villas, has 'fractionized' his forces. He remains with his staff and escort in Remedio. Gallos and Quesavia are in Las Crulias. At Villa Chara there is a large force, Emilio Munez having falsen back to that position, placing pickets at all strategic points. He has pienty of ammunition, forty of his men are armed with Winchester repeating rifles. In the Western part of Las Villas Amado Perez is stationed with 120 men. On the 1st day of July he had an engagement with the Civil Guards, near Palos, killing ten of the enemy."

THE PERILS OF SEA BATHING.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 17 .- Two ladies, guests of the Monmouth House, had a narrow escape from drowning last evening. Venturing out some dis-tance they let go of the the life-rope, when they were swept off their feet by the strong undercurrent. Their screams attracted the attention of the bathing-master, who reached the ladies as they were about to go down.
Brought to the shore in an unconscious condition, it
was some time before they were restored to consciousness. One of the ladies was Miss Phillips, of New-York.
The name of the other could not be learned.

ISLAND CITY BEACH, N. J., July 17 .- Alfred Commody. of Bath, N. Y., was drowned last night while bathing in the dark. He was cautioned by friends on shore not to swim too far, as he was subject to cramps. He was twenty-six years of age, unmarried, and was a commer-

CHICAGO, July 17.-Isane Atkinson, of the firm of Davis, Atkinson & Co., prominent pork packers, was drowned in the lake this morning while bathing. He sank almost immediately on entering the water, and although his body was quickly recovered by his son-in-law, all efforts at resuscitation were in vain.

Bernard McGiven, age thirty, of One-hundred-and-forly-ninth-st, and Fourth-ave., was drowned Friday, white bathing in the Hariom Eiver. His body was recovered and removed by friends in the evening.

KILLED IN THE NEW-HOMBURG TUNNELS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17 .- This morning as Addison Wright, son of the Rev. Mr. Wight, of New-Homburg, a Presbyterian clergyman, and sister were walking through the New-Homburg tunnel the St Louis express and a freight train entered the tunugoing in different directions, the express at a high rate of speed. He was caucht between the trains and killed. The young lady was hurled into a diffen alongside the track, and was only slightly injured. Young Wight re-

des at Troy, and was home on a vacation.

Miss Wight states that she was thrown into a ditch
y the side of the track, and when the train passed she got up and saw his hat, but it was too dark in th tunnel to find his bedy. She walked to the station whence men were sent back, and the body was found.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Captain A. P. Blunt. Assistant-Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty nocording to his brevet of Colonel while in command o the Leavenworth Military Prison.

First-Lieutenant H. T. Reid, 1st Infantry, has First-Licutement H. T. Reid, 1st Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Service and Tactics at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, ill. vice Captain Thes. J. Spencer, 10in Cavalry, relieved, Captain Spencer has been ordered to join his company.

Learement-toloue is K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to proceed to his proper station, returning to New-York City when the Court of Inquiry in his case shall meet.

SUSTAINING NATIONAL LAW

ATLANTA, July 17 .- Judge Woods, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided in the case of contest between Judge Bigby and Colonel Farrow over the office of District Attorney, that though Bigby wa not confirmed by the Senate his appointment by the President since Congress adjourned, entitles him to the

PERILS OF FINDING LOST PROPERTY. CLOSE OF THE EXAMINATION OF LAWRENCE R. JEROME, JR., EDWARD M. PATCHELL AND WILLIAM M'GIBBON AT THE TOMBS-ARGU-MENTS OF A. S. SULLIVAN, A. H. PURDY AND MR. DOS PASSOS-JUSTICE DUFFY RESERVES HIS OPINION.

The arguments in the case of the brokers Jerome, Patchell and McGabbon, accused of the larceny of Brayton Ives & Co.'s lost securities, were made at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Duffy. Counsel for the defence claimed that the certificates were kept by the brokers simply to obtain the reward, and he argued that this they had a right to do. Justice Duffy will give his decision in a few days. Patchell was able to offer satisfactory bail, and was released.

THE EXAMINATION ENDED. Among the friends of the arrested Wall-Street brokers who were present in the Tombs Police Court yesterday when the examination of Lawrence R. Jerome, jr., Edward M. Patchell and William McGibbon was continued, were Lawrence R. Jerome and Mr. Bevan, of Guy, Bevan & Co., London, the employer of Patchell. The case was summed up in behalf of Jerome and Patchell by Ambrose H. Pardy. He began by citing authority to show that the finder of lost property had the right to retain it with a view of obtaining a reward. It has here been discussed, said Mr. Purdy, whether a man has a right to hold property that he has found for a reward. The lost securities were found on Saturday afternoon. It was after banking hours, and Mr. Jerome did not know whose securities they were. If he did he had a right to hold them. But we are not sure that he did know. As he was intox cated the presumption is that he did not. It could not be told by an examination whose stocks they were; the name of the firm of C. D. and J. H. Leverich was upon the envelope, as well as that of Brayton Ives & Co. The latter offered a liberal reward; so that the finder was entitled to and received it. Torture the facts of the case into whatever shape, it can only appear that the defendants simply held the securities with a view of obtaining the reward. The offer of a compensation for the safe return of lost property creates the right to hold t. It may be said that they intended to convert the securities; but a person cannot be convicted on

his intentions. By a miracle Mr. Jerome had a

fertune thrust into his hand. Many men have re-

marked to me that if the securities had fallen into their hands they could easily have converted them. I could take them to-day and, notwithstanding that the transfers were stopped, realize \$20,000 in less than two hours. Jerome was drunk; didn't seek to convert the securities; he hope of a reward. And he tells a number of his friends what he had found. Is that the conduct of thief? If he had intended to steal Brayton Ives & Co. would not have been in possession of their property to-day. Mr. McGibbon took the stocks from Mr. Jerome with the understanding that he was to deliver them to the owners. As soon as I myself came home I went to Mr. Jerome's father, who said at once: "Bring him to me; take the stocks back to Brayton Ives & Co.; no thought of a reward." From that time until eight hours later every effort was used by us to aid the detective in securing the missing property. Why did not Mr. propriate the securities ? Because he was honest. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would not have taken so good care of them. Mr. Sullivan may say that all did something wrong; but I say Mr. Jerome did nothing that is not along the say. Jerome go out of the country if he desired to ap-Mr. Jerone did nothing that is not above criticism.

Now, then, for Mr. Patchell. If the young men intended to steal why did they go to look for Mr. McGibbon: and then, on his not being found, for me? Finally they went to Mr. McGibbon—whom Jerome had never met before and did not whom Jerome had never met before and did net know. If he had any intentions of appropriating the property would he have gone to Mr. McGibbon? After the securities were returned to him by McGibbon be felt that he didn't want his name connected with the matter. He was afraid to take them to the owners; and finally thought that he saw his way out of the difficulty if he should send them anonymously by mail. When he was arrested he said: "They are Brayton Ives & Co.'s securities; I know where they are. They are in a tin box at my office." That is not the nature of a thick. We supposed when the securities were returned to the owners and a temperance fecture had been delivered to young Jerome, that the matter would be ended. The only thing I blame Mr. McGibbon for, whose case I leave entirely in Mr. Sallivan's hands, is for his unidaty in not taking the securities to Brayton Ives & Co. By giving these young men their good name, your honor, you would be doing an act of justice."

Algernon Sullivan followed in behalf of Mr. leGibbon. He said he wished to present the case

well as counsel for the defence,
"If I were the District Attorney," he said, "in the
light of the evidence produced, I wouldn't approve
an indictment. I should blame anybody for the
arrests. The fact that the bonds were held came to
the knowledge of the police, and Mr. Metcalf had a
right to bring those who are accused into court, but
I do not think the affidavit should have charged

I do not think the affidavit should have charged felonions intent."

Mr. Dos Passos—Mr. Purdy dictated the affidavit.

"Well, it is no matter about that", replied Mr. Sultivan. "It should not have been se worded. What shall we do about this case f I don't wish to have the idea promulgated that the finders of property have a right to hold it. Admitting that the duty of the finder is to return the property to the owner without looking for a reward, there is nothing in this case to give it the name of largeny. There this case to give it the name of larceny. There must be a wrongful intent to take the property to hold permanently. After looking at all-the circumtances it most be judged whether there was any wrongful intention. Mr. McGibbon knew nothing of wrongful intention. Mr. McGibbon knew nothing of the securities until Tuesday. There has been nobody to contraduct the statement be has made. Take all of the statements and they can be made to harmon-ize. The question is, Did they intend to appropriate the property! There shines out above all that it was Mr. McGibbon's intention to return it. He is a man of family, and went home and told his wife about the matter. A man who is a thief does not go and tell his wife that he has gone into league wife about the matter. A man who is a thief does not go and tell his wife that he has gone into league with the devil. His conduct is only reconcilable with the statement that he took charge of the securities until the next day, when he could communicate with the owners. The next morning he was uneasy and he returned them to Patchell. He suggested to him that they should be returned immediately. Patchell was nervous and delayed carrying out his intention of acting on this advice, soothing himself with the idea that he could send them back through the mail. Since all the evidence has been put in the case, I think, has assumed a different aspect from what ithad at the beginning. I do not violate my conesience in saying that I do not believe that there is evidence to show that there was felonious intent."

Mr. Dos Passos presented the arguments in the case in behalf of the prosecution.

I will confine myself, he said, to the discussion of the law and the facts. My duty is to show that the facts are sufficient to warrant the commitment of the case to the Grand Jury. When a m = n finds someting on the highway it is his legal and moral duty to return it to the owner. Nor is the question complicated by the matter of reward. Nearly every State in the Union has had similar cases. Here is a condensed statement of the law on the point in question:

A man knowing the owner of goods cannot lawfully

A man knowing the owner of goods cannot lawfully pick them up without returning them to him; but man not knowing the owner can. The doctrine, there fore, is that if, when one takes the goods into his hands

fore, is that if, when one takes the goods into his hands, he sees about them any marks or otherwise learns any facts by which he knows who the owner is, yet with fedentons intent appropriates them to his own use, he is guilty of larceny; otherwise not.

The point in question is did these men feloniously appropriate the securities? What are the circumstances? Are we to assume that the boy delivered the package without any remark? They claim to have found it; but the boy found it. And before they obtained it they must have used deceit. The next fact is that there was the name of the owners upon the envelope. Patchell was a broker, and knew that such a loss would be the rum of many a firm in the stock broker-Patchell was a broker, and know that such a loss would be the run of many a firm in the stock brokerage outsiness. The point of the case is that it was their duty to return the property, and not doing it the offence is complete. What is honesty? Does it take time to hatch out honesty? Take the telegraph boy. It was spontaneous in him. "Does this belong to you, sit?" he said, addressing Mr. Sand. It was told to inspector Byrnes and Mr. Metcalf that Patchell burned the cuvelope on Saturday afternoon, and in that act there is a sirong element of criminal intent. It was to destroy the identity of the property; and it is presumed in such cases that there was a sinister purpose.

Patchell, moreover, in his testimony said he had not seen the securities until Tuesday. He also said that he didn't know they were other than the securities of Jerome's father. Why did they go to Me-Gibbon if the object was not to negotiate the securities? If this fact is connected with the burning of

that he didn't know they were other than the securities of Jerome's father. Why did they go to Medibhon if the object was not to negotiate the securities for this fact is connected with the burning of the envelope, it appears to have been their object to negotiate them here or elsowhere. The check that passed between Patchell and McGibbon for \$500 on Thesday, had some connection with the matter of the securities. It looks like an effort on the part of Patchell and Jerome to get possession of them. None of those con-

cerned were entitled to a reward; that belonged to the telegraph boy, from whom they obtained the the telegraph boy, from whom they obtained the stocks by deceit.

As to McGibbon, he knew that the property was that of Brayton Ives & Co., and that he had no right to touch it. From his own admission, Patchell had told him that they were in a fix. Why did he take them home? He had promised to place them in the care of the Safe Deposit Company. When he returned them to Patchell he informed Jerome that they were still there. The whole conduct of the three men indicates that they intended to keep the securities. There was no return of them until after the arrests were made. Unless such acts as this are condemned the business interests of the city will suffer injury.

Mr. Sullivan—I wish to call attention to two points. There was nothing in the statements of Jerome or Patchell about the burning of the envelope.

velope.
Mr. Dos Passas-There were no questions asked

Mr. Dos rassis-rates and the about it.

Mr. Sullivan—No; but I say that it was for the counsel for the prosecution to ask questions on that point. As regards the check, it was given to a broker in payment of margins; and if it was desired to disprove this, that broker should have been summoned. Justice Duffy said the case gave him great con

Justice Duffy said the case gave him great concern as to what decision to make. He would look up the law, and weigh the matter carefully, and give his opinion, perhaps in writing, after the lapse of a few days.

Then Ambrose H. Purdy offered as bondsmen for Patchell John H. Cusack, of No. 15 State-st., and Morgan Jones, of No. 45 Franklin-st. Cusack qualified in property to more than double the amount of his bond of \$3,000, at Nos. 491 and 493 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Jones qualified in his bond of \$3,000 in property at Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Centre-st., New-York. Patchell was then released.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S RELIGION.

THE CHURCH FOUNDED BY CAMPBELL.

PECULIARITIES OF THE WORSHIP AND BELIEFS OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST-ALEXANDER CAMP-BELL'S WORK-THE BREADTH OF GENERAL GAR-FIELD'S RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] MENTOR, Ohio, July 13 .- At the centre of Mentor Township stands a little white church, surmounted by a little white steeple. Within, the plain, straight-backed pews give seating accommodations for about two hundred people. There is no pulpit, Upon a broad carpeted platform stands an oldfashioned mahogany table, which, with the aid of a big red curtain, forms a reading desk. After the sermon is over, the cushion and the Bible which it supports, are removed. A white cloth is spread upon the table, the communion service is brought out from a cupboard near at hand, and the sacrament, cailed by the Disciples the Lord's Supper, is partaken of by all the copgregation who are so dis posed. The choir sit in the centre of the auditorium in the midst of the pews. A large framed motto-"Blessed be the Peacemakers"—hangs on the wall near the platform. The windows of common glass are screened by green shutters, and the place suggests a simple, primitive form of worship, without ritual, ceremonial or adjuncts of any sort to impress the imagination. This is the home church of Gensimply retains possession of them in the eral Garfield, where he and his family attend worship regularly, while living upon their farm. Garfield joined the Disciples when a lad of eighteen. and has been a member of that denomination ever since.

The full name of the sect is Disciples of Christ. Members of other denominations frequently call them Campbellites. They number about 500,000, and have the centre of their strength in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, within the radius of the labers of their founder, Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, West Virginia. In the East they are almost unknown, but they have scattered churches throughout the Gulf States, are numerous in Hinors and Missouri, and are pretty well organized in other States west of the Mississippi. Campbell was a Presbyterian preacher of remarkable force of mind and powers of oratory, who came from Ireland in 1809 with his father, and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He established an independent church at Brush Run, in that county, on the theory that all creeds were human, and therefore, without authority, and that every Christian was his own judge of the meaning of the Scriptures. It was an epoch of intense doctrinal differences, when Protestantism in this country seemed to have degenerated into a battle of creeds. This sturdy reformer, preaching no creed but the Bible, and ciaming for all behevers liberty of conscience and judgment with regard to the meaning of the sacred book, struck a responsive chord in the public mind. The full name of the sect is Disciples ciaiming for all believers liberty of conscience and judgment with regard to the meaning of the sacred book, struck a responsive chord in the public mind. Hundreds joined his standard wherever he preached, and within a few years after he commenced his independent ministry in 1827 a new sect had arisen acknowledging him as its leader. His discourses formed a body of doctrine for this sect, although its members, owning no authority but the Bibie itself, did not acknowledge them as in any sense authoritative. To all intents and purposes, however, he was the founder of Discipleism, as much as Calvin was of Presbyterianism and Wesley of Methodism. In 1841 he established a college at Bethany, near Wheeling, which soon became the educational and doctrinal centre of the new denomination, and began to publish a periodical called The Millennial doctrinal centre of the new denomination, and began to publish a periodical called *The Millennial Harbinger*, which was everywhere received as its organ, and which is still in existence.

The Disciples endeavored to restore the spirit and methods of primitive Christiania.

their membership anyone who will re of baptism by immersion, and answer in the affirma-tive the fellowing question: "Do you believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and your Saviour ?" Nothing is asked about doctrinal points. Indeed, it is difficult to ascertain the precise points of differ-Nothing is asked about doctrimal points. Indeed, it is difficult to ascertain the precise points of difference between the Disciples and other denominations, because few of them can be got to formulate their faith. The New Testament, they say, is their guide of faith and practice, and they have no catechism or books of reference to settle questions of dispute. Practically they agree on a few general doctrines, such as the necessity of immersion for the remission of sins, but on most controverted theological points they allow a wide latitude for individual opinion. They are not Calvinists. They believe in the power of every human soul to obtain salvation. They do not, as a rule, believe in the eternal Sonship of Christ, although agreeing with Trinitarians respecting his divine nature. They do not invest the Lord's Supper with a sacralmental idea, but regard it only as a memorial festival designed to quicken their love of Christ and strengthen the tree of brotherhood between themselves. Sunday they call the Lord's Day, and they do not apply to it the law of the Jewish Sabbath to the extent that most of the older sects do. In church government they are purely Congregational, recognizing no authority either to direct or advise, superior to the individual congregation. They support a missionary society, have a book concern with superior to the individual congregation. They sup-port a missionary society, have a book concern with branches at Cincinnati and at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and maintain a large number of colleges and seminaries, Indeed, they claim that they have more institutions

maintain a large number of colleges and seminaries, Indeed, they claim that they have more institutions of learning in proportion to their membership than any other denomination.

The Disciples are a friendly, sociable people. They are fond of calling each other by their first names prefaced often by the affectionate term brother or sister, and are very cordial in their personal intercourse with fellow members. They care less for the Old Testament than do the Calvinists and Methodists, and do not speculate much about the Book of Revelations. The Gospels, the Acts and the Epistles are studied closely. They are very hospitable, and entertain travelling brethren at their houses in the manner of the apostolic times. They have communion service in their churches every Sunday after the morning discourse. Of late years they have supported a settled ministry, but their early successes were achieved by travelling preachers speaking in the woods, or in tents which were transported in big wagons around the country. Any member can speak in their pulpits, administer the communion and baptize converts. The ministry is not a peculiar class, although there is a form of ordination for men who wish to devote themselves to it.

General Garfield's father and mother sat under the powerful preaching of Alexander Campbell, when he visited their locality during one of his tours, and

powerful preaching of Alexander Campbell, when he visited their locality during one of his tours, and he visited their locality during one of his tours, and were converted to the new faith without creed or catechism, discipline or fermulated statement of belief of any sort. It was natural that their son should connect himself with the same denomination. Most of his early enucation before he went to college was got at a new struggling Disciples' school at Hiram. His gift of public speaking soon drew him into the way of talking at religious meetings, and he was constantly encouraged in this habit by the members of the denomination, who saw that his powerful intellect and unusual oratorical powers would be of great help to them. Although he spoke regularly in the churches of Hiram, Solon and Newburg for nearly three years, he never had the thought of devoting himself to the unitstry. Law was then his chosen profession. He was never ordained, but was what might be called a lay preacher, filling pulpits on Sundays while teaching week days. Those who remember his preaching say that it was characterized by the vigor, magnetism, wealth of illustration and intellectual force of his later political addresses. The war put a stop to both his teaching and his pulpit work. He has since kept up his association with the church of his boyhood, but has not taken an active part in its religious services, save now and then to offer a prayer in the church at Mentor in response to a cali from the minister.

With General Garfield's breadth of mind and keen interest in scientific research and philosophical discussion it would be impossible for him to run in any were converted to the new faith without creed or